STILL MANY NEW CASES.

Surgeon of Marine Hospital Corpsi Stricken While Fighting Scourge.

YESTERDAY'S FEVER RECORD.

New cases yesterday, 61. Totali cases to date, 808 Deaths yesterday, 9. Total deaths to date, 133. New sub-foci, 12. Totalesub-foci to date, 163.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Orleans, Aug. 11.-The yellow, fever situation in New-Orleans, in spite of all the efforts of the physicians here to check theidiseast fails to show the least improvement. The number of cases officially reported is a little smaller than yesterday, but it must be remembered that at least thirty additional cases have been held ower until to-morrow for further investigation, to determine whether or not they

for White, of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, has the physicians of the city badly frightened. He has threatened to send every one who does not report a case to jail for sixty days no matter what their influence may be He has thoroughly organized his forces to-day and is now hard, at work. The principal part of is work within the next three days will be confined to the original infected district.

Dr. G. M. Barry, of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, was stricken with a severe case of yellow fever this morning. He was taken from the St. Charles Hotel to the Tour Infirmary and will probably recover. As every man it is possible to obtain is needed here, the es of Dr. Barry is regretted. He was supposed to be an immaine, having served in Cuba

There are rumors of a sensation to come. It is said that many have been paid for the last three weeks for oiling cisterns and doing other sanitary work, and have gathered together on street corners and determined the amount of the graft which each was to obtain. Now that the Marine Hospital service is in charge this practice is ended, and the grafters are discour-

At the same time a thorough investigation is to be made, and many of the men who have been loading and collecting the money of the city, will probably go to jail, when everything

Is known.

The number of new foci is equally divided between the uptown and downtown districts of the city, which indicates that the disease is gaining a foothoid all over the city. Up to the present time there have been few deaths among the better class of citizens, but of 68 cases yesterday only nineteen were Italians, and the same prepartion holds good to-day.

The situation in New-Orleans is undoubtedly alarming, and it will take the imost strengous efforts of the Marine Hospital/authorities and the city authorities to stamp out the disease before frost.

widespread extent of the disease is enriely due to the failure of the physicians of the city to report cases, as, on account of this allure, many new mosquitoes were allowed to ecome infected, and the disease was corre-

epondingly spread over the city.

In the State the situation also shows no improvement. Two new cases were reported from Patterson, La, and a hespital has been opened there. Passenger travel out of the city is grewing heavier and many people are sending their amilies away.

WARM DENIALS FROM ATLANTA.

Officials of That City Declare There Are No Yellow Fever Cases There.

Tribune printed an article yesterday stating that a letter received in this city from a promi-nent physician in Atlanta, Ga., declared that twelve cases of yellow fever were under treatment there, the patients being refugees from New-Orleans. The writer of the letter declared that the news was being suppressed for fear of its effect on the city's trade. In response to a telegraphic inquiry The Bribune's correspondent in Atlanta sent a dis-patch denying, on the authority of the Atlanta health; officers, that yellow fever existed there. The denial, which was received late, was printed with Yesterday these telegrams came, warm from the wires, to The Tribune

Atlants, Ga., August II, he Tribune, New York

was furnish me the name of author of latter

atthints stating that there was yellow fever

I want it for prosecution. It is absolutely n a suspicious case here.

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayer.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1995.

Atlanta,

Am informed your paper prints to-day anony
moss communication purporting to be from an Atinformed your paper prints to-day anony
moss communication purporting to be from an Atinto physician, to the effect that there are twelv
case of yellow fever here. Statement is false an
without any foundation whatever. There is no
without any foundation there been this year, i onse nor has there been this year, in The Muyor, the Board of Health and States officials here will verify this statement. Your paper has been imposed upon, and think you should not only make immediate cor-rection, but, in justice to the people of this city, should give the name of your informant. JAMES R. GRAY. Bolitor "Atlanta Journal."

The story was written for The Tribune by a re porter in whom the paper has thorough confidence and who asserts that he saw the letter from the Atlanta physician from which he quoted, and that he knew the writer to be a reputable physician of that city. Nevertheless The Tribune is glad to print these emphatic denials from Atlanta.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Lynched in Front of Courthouse in Texas

Sulphur Springs, Tex., Aug. 11.-A negro charged with assaulting the daughter of a widow near this place was caught and burned at the stake in the courthouse square here to-day. The assault was committed by the negro early this morning. When the town was alarmed about an hour later a posse of armed horsemen immediately started in pursuit of the assailant. The country was scoured in all directions, and the negro was captured. He was taken to the courthouse square, chained to a stake and burned before an immense crowd of excited

The name of the negro was Tom Williams. He so attempted to assault a fourteen-year-old girl. Little resistance was made to the mob by

ANOTHER POLAR CAMPAIGN.

Baldwin Says That He Would Like to Try Again-\$150,000 Needed for Trip.

Syracuse, Aug. II (Special).-Evelyn B. Baldwin, who had charge of the first Ziegier expedition, of iscom, is in this city, visiting friends. He says that he has not abundoned his ambition to reach the pole, and his faith in the value of Franz Josef nd is unshaken by Fiala's failure to accomplish

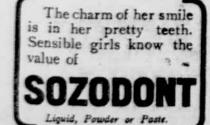
thing

The enterprise about \$150,000 is needed. Ining the ship America the outlay for the first

of the Baidwin-Zierier campaign was \$140,000
suggestion that it cost \$1,000,000 was repudated

roundy by Mr. Baldwin, amedition in besting

The success of the Abruzzi expedition in beating ansen's "farthest north" is attributed by Mr. aldwin to the fact that an open season permitted is italian to find winter quarters for his ship at point near the northern limit of the Franz Josef whipelage, and to do so with little expenditure coal and supplies.



MR. SHAW OPTIMISTIC.

Predicts Prosperous Times Coming Because of Good Crops.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, who made several official calls in the financial district yesterday, says his advices indicate record breaking crops and continued business pros-

"The crop reports from my own state indicate a magnificent showing by lown farmers," said Mr. Shaw, "and, as a general thing, when the crops are good in lown the rest of the world is fairly certain to be happy. There is a vital relation between successful crops and successful national finances, and the officials of the Treasury Department are feeling very happy over the outlook."

SHONTS'S YACHT MISSING.

Not Heard of Since Leaving Mobile a Week Ago.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 11.-Fears are entertained here for the safety of Theodore P. Shonts's handsome yacht Marguedora, which left here more than a week ago, bound for Greenwich, Conn The Marguedora is a large naphtha yacht, and has a capacity of about five hundred gallons of naphths. This would require her putting in for supplies.

According to reckoning, the vessel should have reached one of the Atlantic ports several days ago. Arrangements had been made for the master to report to persons in this city upon arrival at Pensacola, where it was expected to add another engineer to the crew. When last heard from the Marguedora passed over Mobile bar in a howling west gale.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 11.—Soon after leaving Mobile for Greenwich, two weeks ago, the engines of T. P. Shonts' yacht, Marguedoro, broke down and the yacht put into Appalachicola, Fla., where repairs were made. It was learned here to-day however, that she would reach Greenwich in few days.

Mr. Shonts is president of the Panama Canal Commission, and lived at Belle Haven with his family the early part of this summer. He left here for Colon some weeks ago.

COMMISSARIATS IN CANAL ZONE

Panama, Aug. 11.-Before his departure Chairman Shonts and the other canal commis sioners conferred with President Amador re garding the temporary establishment of commissariats in the canal zone. A satisfactory agreement was reached.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PANAMA DEAD. Panama, Aug. 11.-Ramon Valdez Lopez, the Attorney General, died this morning.

SAVED FROM CREVASSE.

Woman Falls in Glacier Crack-Lodges in Ice Pocket.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Helena, Mont., Aug. 11 .- A special from Kallspell tells of the narrow escape from death of Mrs. A. M. Burt, of Jamestown, N. D., a mem ber of a party from the biological school ascending Sperry glacier, above Lake McDonald, in the Clearwater country. Mrs. Burt had just ceased nmenting on the danger of the stepping into a blind crevasse. A crevasse had been undermined by the intense heat, and gave way be-

It was necessary to dispatch a courier three miles for rope, by means of which the woman was finally reached. After more than two hours she was rescued from her tomb of ice. Mrs. Burt said she was bounced from side to side of the crevasse, but lodged in a pocket in the side of the wall. Otherwise she would have been precipitated to unknown depths and perished.

PARDON FOR CONVICTED SOLDIER.

Freedom Granted Man Serving Two Years for Embezziement.

leged to belong to a prominent Maryland family, who has been serving a two year sentence in the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretences from J. W. Henderson, of Rock

Beaumont served in the 6th United States Cavalry in the recent war. His enlistment papers give the name of Colonel Hersel, of Chestertown, Md., as his uncle and nearest relative. In his petition to the Governor the man urged that he could not accomplish anything for himself while under restraint as a paroled prisoner, and promised to go to another community and lead an honorable life if the Governor

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF SMUGGLERS.

Four Men Caught Bringing in Immigrants from Canada.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Details of the important capture of four immigrant smugglers near Niagara Falls on the night of August 6 were received to-day at the Department of Commerce and Labor. The leader of the gang is named Snyder. The other men taken were Snyder's son Albert, another son and a farmhand employed by Snyder. The capture is said to be the most important made on the Niagara River in ten years, as it is almost certain that in addition to bringing in many immigrants, including Chinese, the gang has been engaged in smuggling contraband goods into the United States. Taken with the smugglers were nineteen Ruman lans and three Hungarians. Three boats used by Information that smugglers would attempt

bring in a number of immigrants was received on August 5 by Joseph Francis, inspector in charge of the immigration station at Buffalo. He and Inspectors Leonard, Pelstyner, Felleman and Pierce and a stenographer named Clark watched the rive that night without result. The next night the party divided into two forces. Inspector Francis Inspectors Felstyner and Leonard secreted them selves near a dock about two miles below the Falls. After midnight they saw a launch approach ing, lowing a rowboat. As soon as the passenger had landed the inspectors descended upon ther and captured Snyder, his son and the farmhand and took into custody the nineteen Rumanian im

Meantime, the other force of inspectors was in hiding further down the river, at Schlosser's Pock. A rowboat was seen coming into the dock at about 1 o'clock. The passengers were permitted to land and were then arrested. They proved to be Albert Snyder and three Hungarian immigrants. According to the report of Inspector Francis, the Snyders received \$1 a head for the immigrants smuggled.

BULES FOR MAILING CHUTES.

The Postmaster General Issues Regulations for Their Installation.

Washington, Aug. 11.-The Postmaster General to-day promulgated regulations governing the in staliation, custody and maintenance of mail chutes in businers or office buildings, apartment houses, railroad stations, hotels and other places, which are in part as follows:

Mailing chutes, subject to the approval of the postmaster, may be placed in public buildings, railroad stations, hotels of not less than five stories in height, business or colice buildings of not less than four stories in height, and apartment houses comprising not less than fity residential apartments. No receiving box with which a mail chute is connected shall be placed more than fifty feet from the main entrance of the building in which located nor elsewhere than on the ground floor. Mailing chutes shall not be placed behind an elsewhere than on the ground floor mailing chutes where the public is denied access.

MONROE DOCTRINE SOUND.

Continued from first page.

Doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggran It in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics which need such help upour sister republics which need such help up-ard toward peace and order.

NO AGGRANDIZEMENT INTENDED. NO AGGRANDIZEMENT INTENDED.

As regards the first point we must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe Doctrine in some way in-imical to their interests. Now, let it be understood once for all that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet hardly consciously, among the guarantors of this doctrine.

No stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American intitary power acquire territory in its neighborhood. It is the interest of all of us on this control of the ment that no such event should occur, and in addition to our own republic there are now al-eady republics in the regions south of us which ave reached a point of prosperity and power but enables them to be considerable factors in that enables them to be considerable factors in maintaining this doctrine which is so much to the advantage of all of us. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. Should any of our neighbors, no matter how turbulent, how disregardful of our rights, finally get into such a position that the utmost limits of our forbearance are reached, all the people south of us may rest assured that no action will ever be taken save what is absolutely demanded by our self-respect; that this action will not take the form of territorial aggrandizement on our part. sen-respect; that this action will not take the form of territorial aggrandizement on our part, and that it will only be taken at all with the most extreme reluctance and not without hav-ing exhausted every effort to avert it.

NO SHIELD FOR WRONGDOERS.

As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such, for instance, as wrongful ection against the persons of citizens of that nation, then the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not directly or indirectly assume the form of territorial occupation of the offending country.

The case is more difficult when the trouble mes from the failure to meet contractual obli-tions. Our own government has always refused enforce such contractual obligations on beenforce such contractual obligations on beof its citizens by the appeal to arms. It is
the to be wished that all foreign governments
and take the same view. But at present this
nry would certainly not be willing to go to
to prevent a foreign government from colling a just debt or to back up some one of
sister republics in a refusal to pay just
ts, and the alternative may in any case
we to be that we shall ourselves undertake
bring about some arrangement by which se bring about some arrangement by which so ch as is possible of the just obligations shall paid. Personally, I should always prefer to this country step in and put through such arrangement rather than let any foreign try undertake ft.

ountry undertake II.

I do not want to see any foreign power take
ossession permanently or temporarily of the
ustom houses of an American republic in order
o enforce its obligations, and the alternative
may at any time be that we shall be forced to

HELP FOR WEAKER NATIONS.

Finally, and what is, in my view, really the most important thing of all, it is our duty, so far as we are able, to try to help upward our weaker brothers. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it yet remains true that we are no matter how. yet remains true that we are, no matter how slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, similarly I believe that the ethical element is by degrees entering into the dealings of one nation with

Under strain of emotion caused by sudder Under strain of emotion caused by sudden disaster this feeling is very evident. A famine or a plague in one country brings much sympathy and some assistance from other countries. Moreover, we are now beginning to recognize that weaker peoples have a claim upon us, even when the appeal is made, not to our emotions

by some sudden calamity, but to our emotions by some sudden calamity, but to our consciences by a long continuing condition of affairs. I do not mean to say that nations have more than begun to approach the proper relationship one to another, and I fully recognize the folly Omaha, Neb., Aug. II.—Governor Mickey oday granted a pardon to Cecil Beaumont, alwe would first require some method of

In the interest of justice, it is as necessary to exercise the police power as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has already done as regards Cuba, and is now trying to do as regards Santo Domingo. There are few things in our history in which we should take more genuine pride than the way in which we liber. d Cuba, and then instead of instantly aban ioning it to chaos, stayed in direction of the right path, and finally gave it freedom and elped it as it started on the life of an inde

AIDING SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it in turn, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution.

Fortunately fust at this time a wise ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his col-

lengues, saw the dangers threatening their be loved country, and appealed to the friendship ed country, and appealed to the friendship their great and powerful neighbor to help in. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of pay-The patience of her for itors had become exhausted, and at leas one foreign nation was on the point of interven-tion and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Do-mingo in her hour of need. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a acter which really renders it obligatory proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some stability was assured.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES.

Accordingly the Executive Department of our Accordingly the Executive Department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate, whose consent to it is necessary. In the mean time we have made a temporary arrangement which will last until the Senate has had time to take action upon the Senate has had time to take action upor treaty. Under this arrangement we see to honest administration of the custom houses, collecting the revenues, turning over to per the government for running expense and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe deposit for equitable division among the vari-ous creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as, after investigation, their claims The custom houses offer wellnigh the only

sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the obtaining possession of these custom houses. The mere fact that we are protecting the custom houses and collecting the revenue with efficiency and honesty has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent that we turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire ouraged all revolutionary movement, while This is enabling the poor harassed people of

Santo Domingo once more to turn their atten-tion to industry and to be free from the curs of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, walle it that to which they are justify entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only of opportunity of defence against claims which it ought not to pay—for now if it meets the views of the Senate we shall curselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. Indeed, the only effective opposition to

the treaty will probably come from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already good reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dere expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island, and are also endeavoring to stir up opposition to the endeavoring to stir up opposition to the treaty both in Santo Damingo and here, trusting that in one place or the other it may be possible to secure either the rejection of the treaty or else its amendment in such fashion as to be tan-tamount to refection.

Under the course taken, stability and order

Under the course taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, all danger of foreign intervention has ceased, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated, chaos will follow; and if chaos follows, sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign government-over the island, or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion.

Cashion.

Under the present arrangement the independence of the island is scrupulously respected, the danger of violation of the Monrae Doctrine by the interpretation of foreign towers vanishes, and danger of violation of the Monroe Doctrine by the intervention of foreign powers vanishes, gardine interference of our government is minimized, so that we only act in conjunction with the Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the customs and therefore to secure the payment of just debts and to secure the Santo Domingo government against demands for unjust debts. The present method prevents there being any need of our establishing any kind of protectorate over the island, and gives the people of Santo Domingo the same chance to move onward and upward which we have already given to the people of Cuba.

ave already given to the people of Cuba.

It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation f we fail to take advantage of this chance; for will be of down to the collection of the collection of

REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

So much for one feature of our foreign policy. Now for one feature of our domestic policy. One of the main features of our national governmental policy should be the effort to secure adequate and effective supervisory and regulatory control over all great corporations doing an interstate business. Much of the legislation almed to prevent the evils connected with the enormous development of these great corporations has been ineffective, parily because it almed at doing too much and partly because it almed at doing too much and partly because it did not confer on the government a really efficient method of holding any guilty corporation to account. The effort to prevent all restraint of competition, whether harmful or beneficial, has been ill-judged; what is needed is not so much the effort to prevent combination as a vigilant and effective control of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equitable dealings on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their smaller competitors and toward the wage-workers in their employ. So much for one feature of our foreign policy.

FURTHER LEGISLATION NEEDED

Under the present laws we have in the last four years accomplished much that is of substantial value; but the difficulties in the way have been so great as to prove that further legislation is advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law; but, unfortunately some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books.

Not only the men in control of these corporations, but the business world generally, ought to realize that such conduct is in every way perlious, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, and especially to the people of great property. Under the present laws we have in the last

nation generally, and especially to the people of great property.

I earnestly believe that this is true of only a relatively small portion of the very rich men engaged in handling the largest corporations in the country; but the attitude of these comparatively few men does undoubtedly harm the country, and, above all, harm the men of large means, by the just but sometimes misguided, popular indignation to which it gives rise. The consolidation in the form of what are popularly called trusts of corporate interests of immensivalue has tended to produce unfair restraints of trade of an oppressive character, and these unfair restraints tend to create great artificial

The violations of the law known as the antitrust law, which was meant to meet the conditions thus arising, have more and more become confined to the larger combinations, the very ones against whose policy of monopoly and oppression the policy of the law was chiefly directed. Many of these combinations by secret methods and by protracted hitgation are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action.

The government has very properly exercised moderation in attempting to enforce the criminal provisions of the statute; but it has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show ientency. Moreover, if the existing law proves to be inadequate, so that under established rules of evidence clear violations may not be readily proved, defiance of the law must inevitably lead to further legislation. This legislation may be more drastic than I would prefer. If so, it must be distinctly understood that it will be because of the stubborn determination of some of the great combinations in striving to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands, by every device, legal and illegal.

Very many of these men seem to think that the alternative is simply between submitting to the mild sind of governmental control we advocate and the absolute freedom to do whatever they think best. They are greatly in error.

cate and the absolute freedom to do whatever they think best. They are greatly in error. Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by the national authorities, or else they will ultimately have to submit to governmental action of a far more drastic type. Personally, I think our people would be most unwise if they let any exaspera-tion due to the acts of certain great corporations drive them into deaths exching a serious actions. tion due to the acts of certain great corporat drive them into drastic action, and I should pose such action. But the great corporations are themselves to biame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action.

SUPERVISION BY GOVERNMENT

believe that all corporations engaged in inte state commerce should be under the supervisi-

of the national government.

I do not believe in taking steps hastily or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation. But in the end, and in my judgment at a time not very far off, we shall have to, or at least we shall find that we ought to, take further action as regards all cor-porations doing interestate business. The error porations doing interstate business. The enormous increase in interstate trade, resulting from the industrial development of the last quarter of a century, makes it proper that the federal government should, so far as may be necessary carry into effect its national policy, assur of administrative control of these great A SUGGESTED DEVENT

It may well be that we shall find that the only

effective way of exercising this supervision is to require all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say to the Department of Commerce, that they ar not parties to any contract or combination or engaged in any monopoly in interstate trade in violation of the anti-trust law, and that their conduct on certain other specified points is proper; and, moreover, that these corporations shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the States whenever so required by the Depart-

ments without first commission with the poliof their laws. Now, the benefits which corpor
tions engaged in interstate trade enjoy und
the United States government are incalculable
and in respect of such trade the jurisdiction

amount to rejection. RESTORING STABILITY AND ORDER

if we fail to take advantage of this chance, for it will be of damage to ourselves, and, above all it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy, and above all, every consideration of large generosity, bids us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it

unfair restraints tend to create great artificial

VERY BIG CORPORATIONS VIOLATE LAW.

Some great corporations resort to every techni-cal expedient to render enforcement of the law impossible, and their obstructive tactics and refusal to acquiesce in the policy of the law have taxed to the utmost the machinery of the De-partment of Justice. In my judgment Congress may well inquire whether "about not seek other means for carrying into effect the law. I

ment of Commerce.

It is the almost universal policy of the several States, provided by statute, that foreign corporations may lawfully conduct business within their boundaries only when they produce certificates that they have compiled with the requirements of their respective States, in other words, that corporations shall not enjoy the privileges. that corporations shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities afforded by the State governof the federal government is supreme when it when it chooses to exercise it.

When, as is now the case, many of the great corporations consistently strain the last resources of legal technicality to avoid obedience to a law for the reasonable regulation of their

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ad therefore more efficient supervision and NO ATTACK ON WEALTH.

NO ATTACE ON WEALTH.

In speaking against the abuses committed by certain very wealthy corporations or individuals, and of the necessity of seeking so far as it can safely be done to remedy these abuses, there is always danger lest what is said may be ministerpreted as an attack upon men of means generally. Now, it cannot too often be repeated in a republic like ours that the only way by which it is possible permanently to benefit the condition of the less shie and less fortunate is so to shape our policy that all industrious and efficient people who act decently may be benefited; and this means of course, that the benefit will come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, under such circumstances, the less fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, he may rest assured that while the result may be damaging to the other man, it will be even more damaging to himself. Of course, I am now speaking of prespectly that comes under normal and proper conditions.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases the straight dealing man who, by ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. The man of great productive capacity who gets rich through suiding the labor of hundreds or thousands of other men does so, as a rule, by enabling their labor to produce more than it would without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, so that even if the share be unequal it must never be forgotten that they, too, are really benefited by his success.

THE MAN AT THE TOP.

A vital factor in the success of any enter-prise is the guiding intelligence of the man at the top, and there is need in the interest of all of us to encourage rather than to discourage that

of us to encourage rather than to discourage that of us to encourage rather than to discourage that activity of the exceptional men who guide average men so that their labor may result in increased production of the kind which is demanded at the time. Normally we help the wageworker, we help the man of small means, by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for that ability. But while insisting with all emphasis upon this, it is also true that experience has shown that when there is no sovernmental restraint or supervision. Some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good; and that by so doing they not only wrong smaller and less able menwhether wageworkers or small producers and traders—but force other men of exceptional abilities themselves to do what is wrong under penalty of falling behind in the keen race for success.

LEGISLATION TO MEET ABUSES. There is need of legislation to strive to m

There is need of legislation to strive to meet such abuses. At one time or in one place this legislation may take the form of factory laws and employers' liability laws. Under other conditions it may take the form of dealing with the franchises which derive their value from the grant of the representatives of the people. It may be aimed at the manifold abuses, far reaching in their effects, which spring from overcapitalization. Or it may be necessary to meet such conditions as those with which I am now capitalization. Or h may be necessary to meet such conditions as those with which I am now dealing and to strive to procure proper supervision and regulation by the national government of all great corporations engaged in interstate commerce or doing an interstate business. There are good people who are afraid of each type of legislation; and much the same kind of argument that is now advanced against the effort to regulate hig corporations has been again and again advanced against the effort to secure proper employers' liability laws or proper factory laws with reference to women and chliproper employers handly to women and chli-dren; much the same kind of argument was ad-vanced but five years ago against the Franchise

Of course, there is always the danger of abuse if legislation of this type is approached in an hysterical or a sentimental spirit, or, above all, if it is approached in a spirit of envy and hatred toward men of wealth.

EVOLUTION, NOT REVOLUTION. We must not try to go too fast, under penalty of finding that we may be going in the wrong direction; and in any event, we ought always to proceed by evolution and not by revolution. The laws must be conceived and executed tion. The laws must be conceived and executed in a spirit of samity and justice, and with exactly as much regard for the rights of the big man as for the rights of the little man—treating big man and little man exactly alike.

Our ideal must be the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guarantee that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and immutable

contravention of the principles of justice.

CROWDS SEE PRESIDENT.

Speaks to Throngs Along the Line-His Guard Robbed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Susquehanna, Penn., Aug. 11.-An unceasing downpour of rain at Chautauqua and at almost all stages of President Roosevelt's journey to-day did not in the least dampen the enthuslasm of the thousands who gathered to hear At every station along his route, whether his train was due to stop or not, the crowds waited with the rivulets pouring from their headgear and umbrellas. The whisties in the

and their handelapping. The programme of the day was carried out to the letter, in spite of the rain, with the exception of the drive about Chautauqua, which was curtailed by order of Acting Secretary Barnes. The President was willing to take that, and in an open carriage, too, but between Mr. Barnes and Dr. Stokes they persuaded him to go to the amphitheatre after the procession had proceeded two or three blocks through the muddy streets. The President was greatly pleased with his reception at the pretty literary resort, and enjoyed especially the hearty singing of the great audience and the military snap with which the famous "Chautauqua salute" of handkerchiefs was given. He indicated his appreciation of the singing by requesting "Dixie" after the many voices had sung "The Star Spangled Banner."

It was a hard day for the members of the Secret Service. In addition to the two men who accompanied the President from Oyster Bay. several were sent to Chautauqua from New-York, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and before the exercises at Chautauqua were well begun they were soaked to the skin. One of the visiting detectives lost his gold watch last night, and he was the butt of his companions' ridicule for the rest of the trip. He maintained that the timepiece must have slipped out of his pocket while he was climbing over the rail of the President's car after one of the stops, but the other sleuths argued that the evidence showed conclusively that he had "been touched by a gun" at Sayre. A "gun," be it known, is the police

The Comfertable Way to PRILADELPHIA New Jersey Central PEADING SYSTEM TRAIN EVERY HOUR AND ON THE HOUR Centinina Centine Cole Cera STATIONS IN NEW YORK: Fost West and St. Free Liberty St.

mance. Elmics and Bioghamton, the President speaking at each piece. The officials of the rall-road system observed extraordinary presaution in handling the President's train, sending one pilot ahead and one behind. All freight business was suspended for a quarter hour before the arrival of the train, in addition to sending out an extra crew of track inspectors to look for washuts and weak places on the truck. The President's train will reach Jersey City at 1 a. m., and he is scheduled to reach his home at Oyster Bay at 9:40; The President's speech at Salamanca was

simply a complimentary address to the people of a city of which he is proud and an appeal to the people to conduct themselves always with honesty and decency in private life and relations, with a view thereby of bettering the government of the State and of the country. At Hornelisville the President touched effectively on the horrors of the yellow fever epidemic now raging in New-Orienns. He said:

My friends, it is a great pleasure to me to be back here again. I have been more than once to your city before, and I know this region of the country weil. I am glad to be travelling through it now, and to have the chance of greeting you while I am President. In passing through Pennsylvania and New-York to-day, and realizing the happiness and prosperity of our people. I have felt so much that we ought all of us to realize that there is one portion of our country now which has been overtaken by all of us to realize that there is one portion of our country now which his been overtaken by our great disaster. The city of New-Orleans is suffering in its contest with yellow fever, and no one who has not been through an epidemic or the threat of an epidemic of that kind can appreciate the full horror that it brings. To mational government is now doing whatever it can do to help New-Orleans. As yet that sym-pathy is limited simply to the action of the med-ical branch. We stand ready to help that great lead branch. leal branch. We stand ready to help that great-city at any time, and I know that the sympathy of every other part of the country goes out to the people of New-Orleans and of Louisiana as they battle valiantly against the foe that has come upon them.

road from Hornelisville to this point was thronged with people. At one or two places where the train slowed down but did not stop the President waved his hands to the crowds which broke into cheers as the special passed. At Elmira, where a convention of volunteer firemen is being held, the President addressed his brief remarks particularly to them crowd of several thousand had assembled at the station, every conceivable point of vantage being taken by the people. Along the tops of some freight cars near the President's train was a solid fringe of hum station played patriotic airs as the special came to a stop. The President said:

Every station on the line of the Eric Rail

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: It is a very great pleasure to be again in your beautiful city and to have travelled as I have been travelling to-day, through this wonderfully fertile country of Southern New-York my own State. In great ing all of you. I want to say a word of special greeting to the bodies of the firemen's associations that have met here within the last day or two. In our modern industrial life things are sometimes made so easy that the hardier qualities almost tend to atrophy. Therefore, it is a fine thing to see men who have taken up a profession which calls for the exercise of every ounce of courage and coolness and process a man can have. They are good qualities to develop in a nation, and I am mighty gind to see any of our people who develop them. There are certain classes of our people such as freemen, most of them employed on railroads or in the lighthouse and lifessiting services who he the most of them employed on railroads of in the lighthouse and lifesaving services, who, by the very fact of their profession, are called upon to exercise those qualities of which this nation would have need should ever it again be would have need should over it again be called to war I carnestly hope it never will be called again, and I will make every effort to see that peace obtains, but one first class way of keeping peace is to make it evident that you are not afraid to fight. I have a great contempt for the brawler and not merely contempt, but the most active dislike, for the man who builties morality. I should certainly protest as strongly against this nation doing aught that was wrong to any other nation as I should protest against an individual doing such wrong, but let us be strong enough to hold our own.

The train will be sidetracked at Jersey City, and the President will have an opportunity to factories tried but failed to drown their cheers get a comfortable rest until morning. At 9:40 to-morrow morning the President is due to ar-

PRAISES MINERS' MEETING.

Baltimore, Aug. 11.-Cardinal Gibbons returned there because of the heat. Speaking of the meetings United Mine Workers, and the reports of disorder there, the Cardinal said:

It was one the largest meetings in which it has been my pleasure to take part in my recollection. There were fully two hundred thousand persons in the large square, and despite the reports to the contrary, there was little or no disorder. It is a hard matter to handle such a large number of people. Necessarity there were people on the edges of the growd who wanted to get closer, and this resulted in some pushing. I repeat that it was a great without and I same away knowing the hearts

COMPANY WILL PLAY FAIR.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Willing That Case of Miss Wallace Stand on Its Merits. Vice-President and General Manager Calderwood,

of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said ye terday that though a claim agent did secure a from Miss Julia Wright Wallace, who died in the Kings County Hospital following burns poceived in an accident on the Brighton Beach line, it was not supposed at the time that she would die, and that the company new would not try to take undue advantage of the release STEEL PLANTS TO RESUME WORK.

Pittsburg. Aug. 11.-It is announced that a

general resumption of all the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company will take place next Tuesday, affecting many men. The puddling furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company will also resume and the first full turn the plants will report for work Monday